We must keep in mind that war at the present day principally a war of artillery, supported by bayone ed cavaley attacks, while the light infantry, armed with the ride, serve asskirmishers, and the line merely serves me a protection to the arrillery. The cavalry should be one-eighth of the infantry. While the so called heavy cavalry or culrassiers are going more and more out of use, and are only kept to gratify the vanity of States and monarchs, lancers are of inestimable value and can be used not only as skirmishers but for attack. In the selection of cavalry regiments, the question should

e put to each recruit whether he be a horseman. If nipments. For artillery, let all old artillerymen be oned, and let the old pieces of ordannee which can be spared be rifled immediately for field-artiflery. The guns should be rigged in such a way that if th orses should fall, they may be drawn by the men, a

ongines are drawn by fire-companies. Let there be in like a network over the whole country. Work and pre-pare everywhere. There are plenty of mill-wrights and smiths in the country, and in a very short time anamu-bition and baggage-wagons and gun-carriages can be unde; and there are so many horses out of use that the uns and wagons may be easily supplied with horses.

In this way much more can be done than by concentrating all the work among a few contractors, and there so said against these propositions, but it should be remarked that the organization of our army is far behind age, and that we should not cling stubbornly to the old system. As matters are allowed at present, it is by wolunteers. The patriotic men who have enlisted for the war will not in that case have to blame themselves for their precipitancy in engaging in this cause, if the snow that every one must bear his part of the labor if the war, and it is possible in a short time to form ; good and effective army. This war is a great misfor e, but the consciousness of the justice of our cau which lies deep in our hearts, the love of our countr and liberty, will lighten the burden of fate which nov sests upon us all, will break down the barriers which cave been erected by differences of nationality, and sombine us all into one great nation.

Marriania, July 23, 1881.

ABEL NORTH WANTS ADVICE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I am in distress and don't know what to do. The case is this. When The World newspaper was sarted, it was announced that it was to be conducted religious principles. That was what made me take t. I had long been buying tracts of the Nassne-s rec sciety, and had come to feel the need of somethin at was more than calculated to meet the approbation d evangelical Christians; I wanted something that d evangelical Christians; I wanted something that hould be right down religious, despising the calculation; and a daily newspaper that should come up to his high standard would be little inferior. I thought, o the Gospel itself. The Transvar had always been given to time and sense (that is what has narte it go o); The Herotal mad been sold under sin from the eginning (this I knew); and The Transvar—never eind—you remember that the little pig run around the rard so briskly it could not be summerated. How alest then did I feel that a newspaper, pious and hamp (for it was to have rich backers), was to be alaced within my reach! I should now be restrained from cell propensio—trade should lose its tricks—solities should no longer politic—society should be ancified, for the paper (which was another ment), was also to be a good thing to take home to the family, assure you again that I was happy in the hope set

Well, when the first number made its appearance I sought a copy, and taking it home to my family told my wife also was a happy woman; her hashaud had started for glory; and despite the common prejudice I was The World that was to guide him thither. When I explained that the newspaper of that mame was meant, she smiled, but remarked that my convision must be shallow if it permitted pleasantry in a patter of such seriousness. The fact is, I did feel folly at the prospect, and no mistake.

The second day I bought another copy, and the third

The second day I bought another copy, and the third another, and so make a comparing all the while for cear life—mail a whole year was up (how time does by!)—when, supposing I must have made noticeable improvement in grace. I asked my wife, who is but little lower than the angels, if she did not think I was getting bravely on toward the better land—Canana, Jordan, Dixie, or whatever else it ought to be called. I and read The World carefully and long, and felt that things must be working. I do not mean that I had already attained to at. Sometimes I thought I saw it, slear and bright, and then it would turn out that I had already attained to at. Sometimes I thought I saw it, slear and bright, and then it would turn out that I had, it, nor any other m.m. But these ups and down I took to be the law of religious progress, and pushed in. I was su e I should see it all on ite by and by.

My wife replied that she desired nothing so much as any conversion; that only, as she had a thousand times said, was needed to make me perfect, but that she had no faith in the power of The World to help me forward. The World should be set down with the firsh and the devil. Its piecy was impotent, and never would beget a high purpose in the roul. Besides, she worsed charlatanism. The paper, or the mun, or commeither, that did business on a profession of higgion, or begged patronage on that account, was a smoog as she wanted the thing about the house. It had reluced nothing worth norsing in that time, and she house of the Bible for religion was the arrangeneuther father had made, and I had better not climb in any other way. And so forth, [Mem: We have seen married fifteen months, and boy just six months ble.]

I had never heard her speak with such energy beio e, and could account for it only by my sure knowledge of ler detestation of cant and capping, whether a religiou, or trade, or custom; but especially in re-

Now, 1 can hardly believe The World is not pious at says it is, and keeps saying for and our laws allow every man to be innocent until proved otherwise. What do yeu think about it? Shall I come out all right and square in the next world if I follow in its totateps? Or do you think that, for the last year or so, I have been making the biggest kind of a fool of my self?

This, as briefly as I can state the case, is what I wished to present to you. Be good enough to advise me in the premises. I could add much more, but fear to trespass longer on your patience. Very hundry, ABEL NORTH.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sta: As you are aware, I am in a position from which I can obtain a gauge of public sentiment as speedily and correctly as most persons. I find the vastly predominating, if not universal, sentiment is, that it is now full time to dismiss the tender-footed somimentality that has so far characterized our Government's actions. War is war, and we just begin to Seel it, hard as is the realization. When an assassin seeks to destroy our lives, is there mny doubt as to what both instinct and duty prompt? Should nations

Another matter: I wish the right quarter could be reached with a remonstrance against the general bearing of our officers toward the private soldier—more particularly company officers. No sooner are men at the soldier seems to think that discipline consists of harsh and tyrannical actions, and a highly reserved and aristocratic bearing; and the end. All the intelligence at the time I took this part threatened a daily attack by the soldiers manifests itself soldiers manifests itself actionation for the soldiers manifests itself actions, and the machine, without condition or reservation.

It is perfectly true, as was well understood by my friends, that I labored zealously, constantly, and housetly, down to the last hour, to avert the collision at Fort Suntar. I had good reason to hope that it might be prevented, and adopted the best means to attain the end. All the intelligence at the time I took this part threatened a daily attack by the constant of the confidence army, the sacrifice of Anders, and his soldiers manifests itself actions, that I labored zealously, constantly, and housetly, down to the last hour, to avert the collision at Fort Suntar. I had good reason to hope that it might be prevented, and adopted the best means to attain the end. All the intelligence at the time I took Waldron, Acting First Lieutenant, The Company I—Captain John A. Rice; Chaplain, L. W. Waldron, Acting First Lieutenant, Waldron, Acting First Lieutenant, The Company I—Captain John A. Rice; Chaplain, L. W. Waldron, Acting First Lieutenant, The containt of the constant part of the constant part of the end of the constant part of the constan

would, over my proper signature, designate togalities and individuals, but the actions referred to are allogether too general for that. Perhaps some service in Mexico as a private soldier enables me to speak feelingly, but many of our present officers, in imitation of ingly, but many of our present officers, in imitation of some regular grmy officers, are infinitely worse than those of my experience.

The press, public speakers, and commanding officers address the soldier is collectively in a familiar and encouraging manner, but in reaser and more practical relations every won, addressed to a mere private relations every won, addressed to a mere private relations every won, to this, as to all other general sion. There are exception, so this, as to all other general sion. There are exception, so this, as to all other general trains, where there should be comfidence and respect, there is detestation and rank a tred. It will be found that the officers most generally loved by their mentire those the furthest removed in rank, who, if not more gentlemantly and kindly disposed, at least have less direct dealings with the men, and so, do not have the occasion to betray so much of what is complained of. There must be other elements than brute force to hold large bodies of men together effectively. In the regular sarmy, great and unnecessary severity may be fairly neutralized by talents and ability, that naturally inspire, if not respect, at least confidence.

Among our volunteers there are many men of a different class, while very, very few of the officers possess single qualification other than their position to distinguish them from the private. This matter may be pooh-pooked? by some and glossed over by others, but I tell you, O Tribuxis, it is a serious matter, worthy of the first and most unremitting attention of the proper governmental authorities. It is unsafe for the officers themselves, who are in danger of being shot in battle by their own men, and it is utter demoralization to an army. Look at Bull's Run batt nd, above all, confidence.

In it not a clear proposition that a good officer may

Is it not a clear proposition that a good officer may make his own existence essential to the men's welfare (dependent as they are upon their officers), by a proper fulfillment of the functions of his office? Let any one consider this matter from his own personal stand-point. Would he not feel some degree of gratitude toward that superior, who, if even severe in matters of absolute daty, should prove himself unting in using all means at his command to secure all possible comfort to him—should give ready car to just complaints, and especially to the matter of fool? Many officers need this much to compen ate for lack of more brilliant qualities. In conclusion I would urge everybody that inasmuch as the officers get the greater portion, if not all, of the glory, they shall have a proportionate share of the blame. So, readers of the a proportionate share of the blame. So, readers of the Bull's Run catastrophe, deal gently with the men-extenuate much-but lay it on to the officials where

HOSPITAL MATRONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of July 9, 1861, you give all the bills now before Congress. In the one relating to the better organiza-tion of the Medical Department, a very humble but hard-worked class have been totally overlooked. I allude to Hospital Mations. When the pay of the rank and file of the army was increased, the Hospital Mations remained the same, viz: \$0 per month. In the new order of things they have been overlooked rain. A Hospital Matron should at the lowest calculation have at least the pay of a cavalry private. \$12 per month; and where there are four companies at a post, and the regulations only allow one matron, \$12 a month is very poor pay for washing weekly all the sheets, pillow-cases, towels, soiled bandages, &c., of a hospital of from twenty to thirty patients, and sometimes double that number.

It is but common justice that their pay should be made double what it is, and I am certain it would make double what it is, and I am certain it would make double what it is, and I am certain it would make been so long since, only that it has slipped the mind, or never has been properly brought before the framers of the laws relating to our army.

It is not just or fair that when the pay of every trade of official or servitor of the army has been increased in the last few years, that the pay of the often hard-worked Hospital Matron should remain the same as it was litteen or twenty years ago.

Ent Edin Kanas. July 18, 1861. A SUBSCRIBER. allade to Hospital Matrons. When the pay of the rank

is it was lifteen or twenty years ago.
Fort Eden, Kansas, July 18, 1861.

A SUBSCRIBER.

CARD FROM MR. JAMES E. HARVEY.

The Philadelphia North American prints the following eard from the Hen. James E. Harvey, United

ing eard from the Hon. James E. Harvey, United States Minister to Portugal:

To THE PUBLIC.

It is with the deepest sense of mortification and pain that I feel called upon to notice certain atrocious culumies which, by some, malicious pre-concert at Washington, have simultaneously found atterance through the public press, intended to affect my good name, and to provoke prejudice at a time when the public mind is most easily excited and misled by plausible pretenses, and partial or false information. Separated by so long a distance from the scene of these clauders, and with only limited and accidental means of intelligence at hand, I am unable to confront them specifically, or to understand precisely the real state of facts. I assume, therefore, that the libelous accusations published in therefore, that the libelous accusations published in $Tke\ N.\ V.\ Herald$ of the 8th of June, and with which the public is doubtless familiar, are a type of those in

other papers.

The c charges profess to be predicated upon the revelations of telegraphic dispatches seized by the Government of the predicated by the Government of the predicated but the version of which is given according to the temper, unlike, or errors of those making the statements. If I am rightly informed, no particle of original evidence has been furnished, but only such ex parte representations as suited the vindictive object which evidently inspired this criminal assault in my absence. When the seizure of the telegrams in the large cities was ordered, a public purpose was contemplated, which every good citizen could appreciate. The Government was properly entitled to all such information. A Board of Commissioners was appointed, to guaranty the salectity of a trust involving many of the most delicate private interests and relations, and the country was thus suissed that, while the original design would be served, the most scrupplious protection would be extended to everything else. The liveture made of the privilege is an attempt to strike down version of which is tection would be extended to everything else. The first use made of the privilege is an attempt to strike down and blast the reputation of an absent citizen. I state the fact thus emphatically because, if the alleged evidence in any way implicated me, the true course was to have presented it to the Administration whose efficer I am, in order that prompt and decisive sters might be taken. The ends of public justice, if they were really sought, could only be promoted in that way. This direct daily did not, however, suit the plans of those who were in pursuit of personal vengeance, and who were wholly indifferent to public considerations. Hence the concerted publicity given to the charges in question, and which might easily have emanated from a single malignant enemy. I am now forbidden by the sur-

malianant enemy. I am now forbidden by the surrounding circulast ances from commenting upon this perversion of a nubli trust to objects of personal malice, but the time may not be distant when such a restraint will be relieved, and those who have been guilty of this grievous wrong will be held up to the scora and indignation which they deserve.

To those who know me personally, who have observed my unpretending career as a journalist formany years, and who are at all familiar with my private life and character, it is unnecessary to give any explanation concerning these charges. They will assume and be confident that I acted under the best premptings of conscience and duty. If not, then I have striven to live uprightly in vain, and there is no moral incentive to earn the confidence and respect of al incentive to earn the confidence and respect of

our friends.

To those who do not know me in such relations something more is due, and I may say that the charges something more is due, and I may say that the charges as I have seen them published, are compounded of fact, fraud and forgery. While holding an official position I am precluded from making declarations which would at once give a satisfactory answer to those slamders. In order to free myself in this respect, and to confront the enemies who have thus pursued and persecuted me, I have taken the necessary steps to seek the most searching investigation at Washington. Beside, I do not choose to utter a word at this time which would in any manner impair the action of the Government, or subject others to harsh and unjust comment, when I know that their motives, like my own, were the purest and best. It is proper, however, for me to state right here that the pretended discovery of any information embarrassing to me is a however, for me to state right here that the pretended discovery of any information embarrassing to me is a deliberate deception contrived to give force to the slanders. The fact is, the Government was in possession of every tittle of the evidences which had accumulated in Washington long before the public seizure was ordered, several weeks before I left there, and before I had received or necepted my commission. If there was anything to know, it was known fully and entirely, as will be shown whenever necessary. I assert the fact distinctly, without condition or reservation.

they, and they only, are responsible before God and man. The state of facts existing then at Washington justified my efforta, such as they were, and which were not only known to those high in authority, but were commended as useful and worthy. I submitted to their inspection every line received by telegraph, and never beld any other correspondence but that, direct or indirect. My whole action was voluntary, and, if I know myself, was assired by the highest impulses of patriotism. I can appeal to God, truly and fearle aly, for the restitude of my intentions as for their purity and disinterestedness. And when we all meet before the bar of eternal justice, and our hearts are exposed, I have an abiding faith that the one set of my life which will plead most successfully for mercy, and for the forgiveness of many errors and infimities, will be that which has so majustly provoked this crast calumny.

For more than twenty years I have earnestly and sincorely advocated the principles and policy which culmmated successfully in the last Presidential election, never desponding under defeat, and never exaction, never desponding under defeat, and never exaction, never desponding under defeat, and never exaction never desponding under defeat, and never has been humble but consistent, and I believe the public men of all parties, who have observed it, have allowed me that good name, which I have always esteemed as far shove fortune or office, and against which no suspicion has heretofore been uttered. That is my reliance now in an hour of infortifying affliction, when even

picion has heretofore been uttered. That is my reliance now is an hour of injertifying affliction, when even political associates are betrayed into the crime of conpricion has heretore been attered. That it my taneous provisions allowed into the crime of condemning an impocent man unheard. No one detestate the heresy of secession more or loves the Union and Constitution better than I do, or is more resolutely determined to austain the Government in excepting the laws than I am and have ever been. This is my political creed, and has never changed. I have been prescribed and denounced in the home of my childhood, forbidden to visit the graves of my kindred, excluded from affectionate contact with those who are living, and estracted abamefully for opposing and resisting that band of ambitious conspirators who have impudently affected superiority and claimed a preactipitive right, first to rule the destinies of the Union, or falling in that, a determination to destroy it. I have seen them step by step encroach upon the rights of the majority, audaciously set up new standards of constitutional construction, seize upon one department after another of the government, and finally present the afternatives of absolute domination or dismion.

No merit is chaimed for having sternly combated ideas pernicious to our whole theory of government. Educated in the school of Henry Clay, and instructed by much of his personal persuasion, I could do nothing else with my convictions. I have always endeavored to be moderate and just in recognizing the constitutional rights of the South to their full extent, and preserving a conservative policy, by which the true and loyal men of that section would not only be more firmly attached to the Union, but better able to defeat the machinations of an oligarchy which, by terrorisms and the science of military power, now altences the voices and constrains the action of tens of thousands whose hearts still beat devotedly for the Union. I confoss my sympathy with them to-day, and I trust before long that, while the protection of the stars and stripes will again wave over them, the presence of that oli

hearts still lead devotedly for the Union. I confice my sympathy with them to-day, and I trust before long that, while the protection of the stars and stripes will again wave over them, the presence of that old flag, so dear to us especially who are in foreign lands, will serve as a warning to expel the conspirators who have plotted for the downful of the government and the extinction of the antional standard. Entertaining and living by such sentiments as those, and ready to vindicate them at the peril of life, it is, indeed, hard to be arraigned before the lar of public opinion with suspicions which are revolving to every instinct of honor and integrity, and the bare mention of which carries with it almost a sense of personal degradation. When, however, I see the wice and patriotic policy of the first soldier of the age, the last and perhaps the best efforts of whose life are now devoted to the salvation of the country he has served so long and well, held up to censure, and even his fidelity questioned; when I have seen Anderson, after all his sacrifices and devotion, branded as a "traitor," and others nearly as conspicuous impeached, one so humble as I am, even without the shelter of previous distinction, may well submit to the reservence of the lower and devand upon justice. shelter of previous distinction, may well submit to the passion of the hour, and depend upon justice, tardy though it be, for his future and complete vindica-

the newspapers which have assailed my reputation, and I appeal to the candor and generosity of others for a hearing, which, under the best circumstances, will never reach many thousands whose minds have been poisoned with the foulest of calumnies.

Listen, July 7, 1861.

JAMES E. HARVEY.

OPERATIONS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT. OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONIA PRATT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL PRATT.

HEADQUARTERS THEST-STATE REGIMENT N. Y. V., J. CANY NEAR ALBUANDHA, Va., July 22, 1981.

Sire: In accordance with paragraph 723 of General Regulations for the United States Army, I have the lemor to report the operations of my regiment during the engagement of yesterday.

In obedience to your order, the regiment was ready to march from camp, near Centreville, at 2:30 a. m. While proceeding to the field I was detached from my regiment and opered to take command of the Sixteenth and Thirty-second regiments New-York Volunteers, to support Lieut. Pratt's leattery. I turned over the command of the Thirty-first regiment to Lieut.-Colonel Wm. H. Browne, and took command as directed, made a reconsolasance in company with Colonel Mathewson of the Thirty-second, Lieut.-Colonel March of the Sixteenth, and Lieut. Pratt of the Artillery, and placed said regiments in proper positions. I afterward threw out as skirmishers of the Thirty-second a company under Captain Chalmers and a platoon under Lieut.—of the Sixteenth, and sent them about a mile to the front and left of our position, to guard a road leading from the enemy's right to our left and rear. In shoul an hour I was ordered by Colonel Dixon S. Miles, the division commander, to proceed with the two regiments and the battery to the front, where I was relieved from command of them, and reaumed charge of my own regiment. Soon afterward, by diregiments and the battery to the front, where I was relieved from command of them, and reammed charge of my own regiment. Soon afterward, by directions of Col. Miles, I proceeded to the extreme left of our division and supported May. Hunt's bettery. Having thrown out Capt. Heiss, with his company, askirnishers in the defiles, about a quarter of a mile on our left. I rested the remainder of my regiment on the skirt of a wood in rear of the artillery. Perceiving that the enemy was wary and shy, I sent Lieut. Col. Browne, with two companies detailed by him, to recommiter a ravine and wood where it was suspected the enemy was concealed. After deploying and penetrating the rivine to a considerable distance, all at once a smart fire of rifles was opened upon him from a force concealed in the thick timber. He returned the fire, and continued skirmishing, assisted by a detachment of Massachusetts volunteers, until his men were sately covered. The desired effect of compelling our adversaries to discover themselves having thus been attained, Richardson's battery opened upon them a destructive fire of case shot and shell. The skirmishers were recalled, and Lieur-Jol. Browne reported having discovered a masked battery and a force of about a thousand men.

Soon afterward 4 trans discovered that a force of yas relieved from command of the

having discovered a masked battery and a force of about a thousand men.

Soon afterward it was discovered that a force of infantry and cavalry, variously estimated at from 2,560 to 4,000 men, were marching on our left through the woods and defile to turn our flank. Pursuant to your order, the line of battle was changed to our left flack, and four companies were detailed from my regiment and thrown into the left and rear as skinnishers, under command of Frank Jones, Acting-Major, who held the enemy in check. We received a fire of 5 volleys of rifes, and retired from the woods, but they did not succeed in drawing our fire, which was reserved for the advance to take our batteries. At 64 o'clock p. m., the order was received to retire upon Centreville. My the order was received to retire upon Centreville. My regiment remained to allow the battery to precede us, being the last, except the 16th, to quit the field that had successfully been held against such tremendous

I deem it my duty to give the names of the officers of my regiment who were engaged in the battle, and to where coolness and judgment I am indebted for the

uccess that attended my regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Browne. Acting-Major, Frank Jones. Volunteer-Aids, A. L. Washburn and Frank Hamil-

on, jr.
Acting-Adjutant, Edward Freesards.
Major, Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Surgeon.
Lucier Damanville, M. D., Assistant-Surgeon.
George Hanni, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Edward A. Brown, M. D., Acting-Assistant Sur

con.
Company A.—Captain, J. J. S. Hassler; First Lieu-enant, Robert R. Daniels; Acting Second Lieutenant, Wm. Smith. Company B—Captain, L. C. Newman; First Lieutenant, D. E. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Eugene Fros.

Company C—Captain, Alexander Raszevski; First Lieutenant, Loris Domanoski.
Company D—Captain, M. O. McGarry; First Lieu-tenant, J. H. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, R. L. Knight.

Knight.
Company E-Captain, Angust Heiss; First Lieutenant, C. E. Kleine; Second Lieutenant, H. Sekeik-

hans.

Company F.—First Lieutenant, F. Pross; Second Lieutenant, Louis H. Browne.

Company G.—First Lieutenant, Oliver J. Rogers; Second Lieutenant, Wm. D. Prentice.

Company H.—Captain, David Lamb; First Lieutenant, Ass B. Gardner; Second Lieutenant, Ferdinand F. Pfeiffer.

Company I.—Captain John A. Rice; Chaplain, L. W. Waldran, Acting First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant,

Prer e, a servant to Lieut.-Col. Browne, who with his rille, kiffed a field officer and one soldier of the advancing fee. To conclude, the non-commissioned officers and a killers of my command behaved with such gallacity. Is were invidious to make distinction until the time for promotion shall have actually arrived.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, &c. CALVIN E. PRACT.

Col. Con. Sist Restaurt N. V. V. V. Gen. Towns A. Darres, commonding 2d Brigade, 5th vision, Northeast Army, Vi buls.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

A GALLANT FEAT.
To day, in Virginia, Col. McLeod Murphy captured three roots to uniform while out sconding on his own arceunt. He saw three of them getting water, while their arms were learning against a tree but a few feet off. Col. Murphy rode up, and without fring his revolver, collared the crowd and brought them into camp.

THE ADVANCED POST OF THE ARMY The lith New-York Regissons, Col. McLeod Mar-lly, have the advanced post on the Fairfax road. The Colenel has just come in, and reports everything

COL. CAMERON REPORTED A PRISONER. It is reported to-night that a message has been revived from Messrs, Harris, McGraw, and Burch, v went out on Monday with a flag of truce to find the body of Col. Cameron of the New-York 79th Regionat, and that they have found Col. Cameron, not killed, but be out ded and a prisoner. I have not been able to verify

The report.

AN ALABAMA MUSTER ROLL.

I saw to-day the muster roll of Company B. 6th
Alabama, dated July 8, which was picked up at Fairfax Station. At that date there were 56 reported for duty, and 37 sick. One death and one desertion a e OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE

HABEAS CORPUS QUESTION.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Rep-In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 13th inst., requiring a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General, mentioned in the President's Message, in reference to the suspen ion of the writ of labeas corpus, Judge Bates has transmitted to the House a copy of his letter to the President of July 5. It makes a pamphlet of twelve pages, and is an able and elaborate argument. There were the following questions:

First: In the present time of a great and dangerous insurrection, has the President the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the

one insurrection, has the President the discretionary power to cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whom there is probable cause of suspicion of such criminal complicity?

Secon.—In such cases of arrest, is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by a court or a Judge, requiring him or his agent to produce the body of the prisoner, and show the cause of his caption and determination, to be adjudged and disposed of by such court or Judge?

To the first question Judge Bates, after a preliminary argument upon the relative powers of the several branches of the Government, says:

"I am clearly of the opinion that, in a time like the present, when the very existence of the nation is assailed by a great and dangerous insurrection, the President has the lawful discretionary power to arrest and hold in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against when there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity."

After proceeding to prove this position, as to the second question he says:

"Having assumed, in answering the first question, that the President has legal discretionary powers, &c., it might seem unnecessary to go into any prolonged argument to prove that in such a case the President is fully justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus, &c."

He concludes:

gualent to prove that in such a case the President is fully justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus, &c."

He concludes:

"Not doubting the power of the President to capture and hold by force open insurgents against the Government, and to arrest and imprison their suspected accomplices. I never thought of first suspending the writ of habeas corpus, any more than I thought of first suspending the writ of replevin, before reizing arms and munitious destined for the enemy. The power to do these things is in the hands of the President, placed there by the Constitution, and the statute law, as a sacred trust, to be used by him, in his best discretion, in the performance of his great first duty, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and for any breach of that trust he is responsible before the high court of impeachment, and before no other human tribunal."

THE GUERRILLA WARPARE OF THE ENEMY Since our army of the Potomac has retired within the lines it occupied previously to the forward movethe lines it occupied previously to the forward move-ment, and has resumed the delensive, the only warlike intelligence that is obtained is of some act of guerrilla warlare on the part of the Rebels. Recognizing no rules of castoms of modern or civilized warlare, they re-sort to the vilest practices of savages to bring down a linion soldier. The guerrilla war along the exterior lines of our pickets has recommenced. Yesterday private George W. Fox of Company K, 24th New-York Volunteers, was morsally wounded walle on picket duty at Balley's Cross Roads. He had crossed the road to obtain a drink of water at a well, when he was shot through the arm and abdomen by a Rebel trooper. He died at Fort Runyen about 4 o'clock this morning. this morning.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

A letter has just been received here from Savannah,
Ga. It states that a general gloom pervades affairs
there. Mr. John Owens, the most talented lawyer of
the place, had become insone over the condition of the
country. He had been a strong Union man.

ESCAPED FROM MANASAS.

Patrick Dyer, of the 69th Regiment, arrived here tonight, having eneaped from Manassas, where he was held as a prisoner. He states that the kebels had many prisoners and that they were closely confined, many of them being tied; had little or no opportunity to see much, but he fully confirms the reports of the in mense Revel loss.

OUR DEAD AND WOUNDED.

From The Providence Journal, 21th.

Rhode Island has indeed, as we said yesterday, paid her part of the price at which the victory of Sanday was gained. The Second Regiment has suffered par-ticularly. The Colonel, the Major, two Captains, and

was zained. The Second Regiment has suffered particularly. The Colonel, the Major, two Captains, and a Lieutenant, beside seventy-five privates, were killed on the field or are missing. Gov. Sprague himself had a marrow escape, as his horse was shot under him Lieut. Present is the only officer in the First Regiment whose death has been reported at the time we write.

Col. Slocum is the son of the late Samuel Slocum, the great pin manufacturer. He served with credit as a Lieutenant in the company which Lieut-Col. Pitman, then Captain, commanded in the Mexican war. He has always shown a decided taste and aptitude for nilitary pursods, and was possessed of great bravery. He won the affection and esteem of his men is a remarkable degree, and they willingly followed him into the very jawa of death. His father died only a few days ago. His wife, a daughter of General James, and one child, survive him.

Major Sudivan Ballou, who was wounded by a cannon hall, as we hear, is well known to nearly all our readets as a young lawyer of high promise. He has served in the General Assembly with eminent distinction, and was one year Speaker of the House. He was an unusually attractive public speaker, and has for years taken an active part in the political affairs of the

tion, and was one year Speaker of the House. He was an unusually attractive public speaker, and has for years taken an active part in the political affairs of the State. It was not till a few days before the 2d Regiment departed that he accepted the eillies of Major. He was a little more than 30 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children.

Capt. Levi Tower of Company F. 2d Regiment, is the only son of John C. Tower, esq., of Pawtucket, Cashier of the North Providence Bank. He was one of the very best officers in the whole regiment. He was 25 years of age, and unmarried.

Capt. S. James Smith of Weonsocket was an apothecary. He was a most estimable man, and his loss will be deeply felt wherever he was known. He leaves a wife.

leaves a wife. Lieut. Henry A. Prescott, of Company D, 1st Regi-

ment, was engaged in the clothing business at Nos. 27 and 29 Weybosset street. No man went to the war from loftier Christian and patriotic motives than he. He felt is to be a solemn duty, and he therefore promptly obeyed the call, though his circumstances were such that it was no easy matter for him to go. He was an earnest Christian man, and a member of Grace Church. We heard of him presiding at a prayer meeting in camp on Sanday evening last. He leaves a wife and four children.

camp on Sunday evening last. He leaves a wife and four children.

Lieut. L. C. Warner of this city, reported to be captured, has long been one of the most efficient officers of the 1st Light Infantry. He is a representative from this city to the General Assembly. We trust that he will yet come in safely.

Lieut. Thomas Foy of East Greenwich was, we believe, a stone-mason by trade, and a most worthy man. We learn that he leaves a wife and a very large family of children.

George Flagg, a young man of this city, an apothecary's clerk in the north part of the city, was killed. Frederick Bub, of the 2d Battery, who was killed, is a jeweler of this city. He lived rear of No. 7 Page street. He leaves a wife.

Olney D. Gladding, severely wounded, is a lapidary. He is a brother of the booksellers, R. P. & H. B. Gladding.

ry of the brave men as the most sacred of treasures. We will write their names by the side of the names of our freene and Perry, and as we recall them we shall gain new inspiration and new courage for the work which is before us.

LETTEE FROM A STURGES RIFLEMAN.

From The Chicago Tribuna.

The foll wing interesting letter is from private Seely, of the Surges Rifles, to his swife, residing at No. 172 State street, which she has kindly cancented to give to the public. It was not interded for publication, but it gives such a full, graphle, and truthful screams of the progress of our namy and the incidents of the enum, that is will be read with great interest and satisfaction:

Bevery, Va., July 14, 1861.

We are in camp twelve miles beyond here. I came

Beveret, Va., July 14, 1861.

We are in camp twelve miles beyond here. I came buck here in the night with Major Dennison, as guard. He is here to take charge of the prisoners. We have about \$8.0 of them, beside 200 that we planted on the top of Rich Mountain. We have completely routed the soundrels in this part of the State. We were in camp at Rowing Creek, in sight of their fortifications. The battle was found to by Col. Lander, one of Gen. McClellan's staff. It was a bloody battle. They have not found all the killed yet. There were but eighteen of our ren hilled, and they have now found very near two hund ed of the rebels dead and many wounded.

There were eighteen bundred of them in the battle,

two hand ad of the rebels dead and many wounded.

These were eighteen hundred of them in the buttle, and the light listed forty-live minutes, when they broke for the mountains, leaving everything as it was tents, warons, horses, mules, camoon, camp equipage, uniforms, and provisions. We picked up many laugheable relies, among them huge dirks and krives; but the best sight I saw was the heaps of the devise as they say on the ground, but if check horse the ough their heads. I saw twenty-light in one hole, ready to be covered up; they were an acade and points. It was the largest grave I ever saw. They were secreted behind rocks and trees, and merely stuck their heads out to shoot; but as fast as they showed a head, arm or leg, they were cut down. The prisoners are they had no idea that the Yankes were such fighters. They are how entirely roused. Gen. Movels has routed them at Laur I fill, and McClellan had routed them at Rich Mountain.

Yesterd y morning we were in camp here (Beverly).

that the Yankees were such fighters. They are now entirely rotated. Gen. Morris has routed them at Rich Mountain.

Yesterd by morning we were in cump here (Beverly), and at day light an officer came inside our guard lines with a mapkin tied on a stick, as a flag of truce, and surrenater d 600 men that he had in the woods, as they were drawing, and their wounded were dying. Capt. Baskers a Dragons went out and got them. Among them is one camp of college boys, and the Principal is their Captain. They are a sorry-looking lot of boys, and they wirl all be taken to Cincinnati. Our train is in cruse of a portion of their army that is retreating toward Stannton, which is on the road to Richmond. We reached the foot of the Cheat Mountain last night, at Huttonville, and are there in camp. I go back today. My carriage is an ambulance. I had a good aquare breakfast this morning at a house; could not have got it, had I not been with the Major, who is a son of Gov. Demaison of Ohio: But do not think we do not have chough to cat.

I have received your letter dated July 4. I see by that, that you concluded we had not enough to cat. That is not so. We have good coffee, plenty of sugar. cles, and pork, but no mik nor butter, or other such is singe; but for all that, we live "Lap-top." Soak a hard cracker in water, then frythin pore fat, and can it with a cup of coffee. If that is not high living, then I don't know. We also get fresh beef every few days. We took thirty fine beef cattle yesterday, at Huttonsville, that the robels were obliged to leave in their sligh. Y a need not be alarmed for fear we shall not live well and have good fare. Our esptain has a fine Secession house, and so have most of the captains. If you could see us when the mail messenger comes into camp—see the rush to see who has a letter, and see the counterances as their mance are called, and the letters or even papers, are handed over! You say you would read us papers if you thought we were in want of reading matter. At Buckhannon, one of our boys received

now surrounded by prisoners (officers), and everything is harly-burly, and our driver is about ready to start

is harly-burly, and our driver is about ready to start back.

While the battle was going on we could hear the roar of musketry and cannon. Col. Lander had his borse shot, and his pants badly torn. The captain of the rebel battery where the charge was making had all his men shot down, and he loaded the cannon twice, and fired it himself, and as he was loading it the third time he was shot down. They fought nobly, but it was no use. When our men came over the hill in right of them, Col. Lander said: "Boys, there they are; pour it into them!" and when they gave the order to "charge," they went with a "rush!" The captains could not bold them in any kind of order. Purhaps you do not know who Col. Lander is. He is of Rocky-Mountan-Potter-Pryor-grizzly-bear notoriety. He is a fine-looking man, and knows no fear. I cannot write any more.

cannot write any more.

Good bye. There is just now a great rush in the house to see the Secession colonel. We have got his name. It is Pickram or Pegram. I shant'n take the trouble to go up stairs to see him. Send me papers and write often, as we know nothing of what is going on, except in Western Virginia.

A WAR BISHOP'S PROCLAMATION. The following first effusion of Bishop Polk, since he left the pulpit for the field, appears in the Western papers:

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION No. 2, MEMPRIS, July 13, 1861.

General Order No. 1.]

Having been assigned to the charge of the defense of that part of the Valley of the Mississippi which is embraced within the boundaries of Division No. 2, I bereby assume command. All officers on duty within the limits of said division will report accordingly.

In assuming this very grave responsibility the General in command is constrained to declare his deep and long-settled conviction that the war in which we are long-settled conviction that the war in which we are engaged is one not warranted by reason or any necessity, political or social, of our existing condition, but that it is indefensible and of unparalleled atrocity. We have protested, and do protest, that all we desire is to be let alone, to repose in quichness under our own vine and our own figuree. We have sought, and only sought, the undisturbed enjoyment of the inherent and the indefensible right of self-government—a right which freemen can never relinquish, and which none but tyrants could ever seek to wrest from us. Those with whom we have been lately associated in the bonds of a pretended fraiernal regard have wished and endeavored to deprive us of this, our great birthright as American freemen. Nor is this all; they have sought to deprive us of this inestimable right by a merciless war, which can attain no other possible end than the rain of fortunes and the destruction of lives, for the subjugation of Christian freemen is out of the question.

the subjugation of Christian freemen is out of the question.

A war which has thus no motive except lust or hate, and no object except rum and devastation, under the shallow pretense of the restoration of the Union is surely a war against Heaven as well as a war against earth. Of all the absurdices ever enacted, of all the hypocrisies ever practiced, an attempt to restore a union of minds, and hearts, and wills, like that which once existed in North America, by the ravages of fire and sword, is assuredly the most prodigious. As sure as there is a righteous Ruler of the Universe, such a war must endin disaster to those by whom it was inaugurated and by whom it is now prosecuted with circumstances of barbarily which it was fondly believed would never more diagrace the annals of a civilized people. Numbers may be against us, but the batale is not always to the strong. Justice will triumph, and an earnest of this triumph is already beheld in the mighty aprising of the whole Southern hears. Almost as one man this great section comes to the resene, resolved to perish rather than yield to the oppressor, who, in the mame of Freedom, yet under the prime in spiration of an infidel horde, seeks to reduce eight millions of freemen to abject bondage and subjection. All ages and conditions are united in the one grand and holy purpose of rolling back the desolating tide of invasion, and of restoring to the people of the South that peace, independence, and right of self-government to which they are by mattre and nature's God as justly entitled as those who seek thas ruthlessly to enslave them.

The General in command, having the strongest confidence in the intelligence and firmness of purpose of those belonging to his department, enjoins upon them

Frederick Bub, of the 2d Battery, who was killed, is a jeweler of this city. He lived rear of No. 7 Page street. He leaves a wife.

Olacy D. Gladding, severely wounded, is a lapidary. He is a brother of the booksellers, R. P. & H. B. Gladding.

Daniel G. Lake, of Bristol, in the 2d Regiment, was missing yesterday, and supposed to be killed. He has been a sailor. He was married.

Isaac N. Cobb and John W. Jolls, of Wurren, are said to be severely wounded.

There must be a number of others, whose names lave not been sent at the time we write.

Rhode Island and the country will goard the memory.

to a favorite sym. of. are as notive as any in instigation this unsatural, anc. distan, and creek war.

Our process, which wa here solemnly repeat in a face of the civilized world, have been hitherto a heeded, and we are left alone, under God, to the interest of our municod. Upon them, knowing and deas these whom he addresses as well as those whom you are cooperating throughout the South, a General in command fachs we may rely with unwaving confidence. Let every man, then, throughout a land arm binness in the most effective maturer, a hold himself in readment to approve the combined eletance. A cause which has for its object noted has then the security of civil liberty and the parity of religious truth, is the cause of Heat and may well challe go the homage and service of patrix and the Christian. In God is our true,

LEONIDAS POLK, Major-General P. A. C. S. Commandiants.

A PANIC AT THE REBEL CAPTTAL THE ENEMY VERY MUCH DISGUSTED—JEFF, DAYS
PACKING UP THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

The Philadelphia Ledger of this morning has the

The Philadelphia Ledger of this morning has the following story:

An intelligent Irishmen, who arrived in the city in Thursday from Richmond, gives us some interesting intelligence in regard to affairs at the Capital of the Confederacy. Lake all others hading from the North, our informant was looked open as a Black Republicant and he was actually before the Mayor of Richmons upon that charge. The warrant for his afrest was upon that charge. The warrant for his afrest was provided in the city feating of the arrest, so threatened the informant that he considered it so for not to appear at the hearing, and the calprit was becharged. Our informant has been in Richmond father months past, and dering that time has had an opportunity of observing the gathering of the Confederace forces.

The belief at Richmond was, that the number of troops concentrated at Manassus, when it became appropriate the content of the concentrated at Manassus, when it became appropriate the content of the conten

The belief at Richmond was, that the number troops concentrated at Manassus, when it become troops concentrated at Manassus, when it become that an attack was to be made, was at the 120,000. So far as seen, the troops passing them his bolood, na well as those stationed in the associated and consequently suffered greatly from discase. The washington Arillery, of New Orleans, was the case of the sum of the sum of New Orleans, and the only free on of the sum or New Orleans, and the only free Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, was the crace corps of the array. The Louisiana Zonaves are made up of the scam of New Orleans, and the only French man in the regiment left at Richmond and joined as articlery company. On Taurs my, the day of the attack upon Ball Run, the naws came to Richmont that the foderal forces had outlanked the Confederates; that the seces ion army was routed and in error upon Richmond, closely followed by the United States army.

This intelligence created a pan'e in the city. Powerks past the merchants have been sending their

weeks past toe merchants have been sending the goods out of the city into the country, and whose news of the city, in order to avoid its boorbardment;

goods out of the city into the country, and when we now of the city, in order to avoid its bourbardment and consequent destruction, by the federal troops. The presence of public sentiment was so great, that Jep Davis ordered the public records, dee, pucked up and sent on to Réleigh, North Carolina, and it was generally understood that the rebel President and bit Caloinet were preparing to remove their hondquarters to that city.

Our informant succeeded in getting a pass, both for him elf and wife from the Secretary of War, through the intervention of the British Consul, and he had left the city when the fight occurred at Manassas on Smin day following. At the time of the battle he was so near the scene of action as to hear the cannonading. He took the cars from Richmond to Petersburg, and from themse traveled North on horselack and in wagons, drawn for the most part by oxen. His extense for the journey, for himself and wife, are \$125. Passing through Maryland he found Secossion rampans, and he gives it as his opinion that there are more Union men in Richmond alone than in the whole of Maryland.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN 1858.

In the Summer of 1858, Jefferson Davis, in a speed at Fancuil Hall, Boston, uttered the following last guage: " Among culprits, there is none more odious my mind than a public officer who takes an oath f support the Constitution—the compact between the States binding each other for the common defense and general welfare of the other—yet retains to himself a mental rescrection that he will war upon the principles he has sworn to maintain, and upon the property rights, the protection of which are part of the compact of the Union. [Applanes.] It is a crime too low to be named before this assembly. It is one wishen no man with self-respect would ever commit. To swear that he will support the Constitution—to take an office which belongs in many of its relations to all the States, and ouse it as a means of injuring a portion of the Sta of which he is thus the representative, is TREASON TO EVERYTHING HONORABLE IN MAN. It is the base and comardly attack of him who gains the confidence of another, in order that he may wound him."

REPORTED DEATH OF A REBEL LEADER. Among the rebuls reported killed at Bull Run on Sunday, is Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. He belonged to one of the oldest families of his State, was perhaps the richest planter in the whole South, and owned the greatest number of slaves. His father, also Wade Hampton, was a revolutionary officer, serving under Sunter and Marion, a representative of South Carolina in Congress for four years, and a brigadier-general at New-Orleans from 190 to 1812, when, on account of his incersual coursels with his staff, he was secount of his incersant quarrels with his staff, he was operseded by Wilkinson. His hatred of Wilkinson nused one of the most chameful Pattersonisms of the last war—for refuding to cooperate with his old rival lie led his forces into winter quarters at Plattaburg, and thus defeated the proposed capture of Montreal at the moment of its most brilliant chances.
With the laurels of this glorious act, and the everlusting wrath of Scott pledged to him, he returned to South
Carolina and spent the rest of his life in improving an
estate peopled by three thousand negroes and yielding
an annual cotton crop of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The younger Wade Hampton
has inherited his father's land, negroes, cotton, turbulent hatred to good government, and now, if report betrue, the fulfilled legacy of General Scott's and America's just indignation.

THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL. val he led his forces into winter quarters at I

THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

The war movements have wrought a very perceptible change in the appearance and appurtenances of the Arsenal in the hast few weeks. The entrance is strictly guarded by a file of soldiers, and no scoper does the victior obtain admission from these watchful sentries than he finds drawn up upon the green, bright glistening rows of batteries, ready to repel any intrusion, however formidable. Beside these are numerous new field batteries scattered about in various localities, awaiting the order for their removal to the first scene of action upon our borders, while innumerable new gun carriages, for six, twelve, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, are scattered about in the grove. Down of action upon our cortes, where the grove in the grove. Down by the wharves the long rows of black frowning cannon, ready to be placed upon their carriages, while here and there among the trees immense rifled gans show their testia to the Virginia shore. Hundreds of gun carriage wheels lean up against sheds, are-enals and workshops, and supera musted batteries, yet serviceable, rest in peace beneath the caves of the long rows of buildings. In the workshops everything is in commotion and activity. Ammunition chests, &c. are turned off at the rate of a battery per week, and hundreds of rifled cannon shot and shells, grape, &c., are put up for use daily. Thirty-six thousand Minie balls, and one hundred thousand Minie cartridges are manufactured a day, while knepsacks, belta, buyonet scabbards, &c., are made up and packed with surprising dispatch. [Washington S

Hornelle Outrage and Murder.—We announced yesterday the shooting of Ben Sharp, from an ambush on the North Missouri Road, and also the wounding of Lieut. Jaeger. Since then we have some farther particulars, which, for the sake of humanity, we hope may turn out to be incorrect. Lieut. Jaeger had been wounded in the arm, and Capt. Sharp volunteered to take him to his residence in Danville, in his buggy. On their way thither, they were met by a company of men en horseback, and Sharp was shot in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. The borse, frightened by the dicharge of arms, turned round in the road, and ran to the place from which they had started. Soon after the men reached the same place, diamonnted, and declared their intention to hang both of the prisoners. It was in vain that Sharp rold them that he was mortally wounded, that he had only a little while to live, and entreated them not to subject. him to such a death. They were unrelenting, and the devils hung him and Jaeger both. What fate is in reserve for these murderers may readily be conseived by those who believe in the doctrine of retributive justiced. Capt. Sharp was a strong Union man, in command of a company of Home Guards, and was focusely a meanour of the State Senate. Lieut. Jaeger belonged to the cavalry.

[St. Louis Republican, July 22.] HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND MURDER. - We an-

MAN LYNCHED .- The Saraunah Republican of the

May Lynchen.— It Said an another of yours kept a shop in Springfield, Effingham County, was hung by the Vigiliant Committee of that county, on Thursday the Vigiliant Committee of that county, on Thursday the He had rendered himself obnaxions by the purchase of articles atolen by negroes, any other improper conduct with that position of the population; and though frequently remonstrated with for his tripulation conduct, he was heedless, and brought upon himself this severe refribation.